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*potestatem* for *potestatem*; p. 126, l. 4, *removerunt* for *removerent*. The reference, p. 32, n. 1, to 'p. 30' should be to 'p. 62'; on p. 62, l. 9, we have *Dei* for *De*; on p. 131, n. 1, *ἀριμία* for *ἀριμία*; and there are a number of slight inaccuracies in the smaller type.

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Vocabularium Iurisprudentiae Romanae. Iussu Instituti Savigniani composuerunt Otto Gradenwitz, Bernardus Kuebler, Ernestus Theodorus Schulze. Fasciculus I. *a, ab, abs-accipio*. Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1894. 6 m. 40 pf.

The actual publication of the Thesaurus of Latinity for which the five great German academies have taken the initiatory steps is likely to be long deferred. Meanwhile it is encouraging to note the signs of activity in the field of lexicography in other quarters. Meusel's invaluable Index to Caesar is completed; so too the lexicon to the Philosophical Works of Cicero, by Merguet; the Lexicon Taciteum, begun in 1877, after slow progress, has now reached *reliquus*; the Lexicon Livianum has made only a fair beginning; Marx, in his edition of the Auctor ad Herennium, has given a complete *index verborum* to that author, which he designates as 'Thesaurus Hertziano Symbola.' It will be seen that all the above-named works will lighten the labor of the compilers of the Thesaurus. So too will the Dizionario Epigrafico di Antichità Romane, which in its 43d fascicule has advanced to Civitas.

The work above announced, which will give with an exhaustiveness never before attempted the vocabulary of the Jurists, will not be at once available for use, as it is advertised to appear in fifteen Lieferungen, one yearly. The vocabulary is to embrace the Digests of Justinian, following Mommsen's large edition, Gai institutiones, Ulpiani regulae, Pauli sententiae, and such excerpts from classical Jurists as are contained in the Fragmenta Vaticana, the Collatio and the Consultatio. The citations are given in the chronological order of the Jurists, and the references follow a certain system which combines great exactness with brevity. Some idea of the completeness of treatment may be gained from the fact that the article on *a, ab, abs* alone extends to fifty-four pages, while the remaining thirty-six pages contain only seventy-three words, with *accipio* still unfinished. Many of the articles, as *abduco, abeo, abhorreo, abigo*, etc., may be compared with the full treatment of these words in various volumes of the Archiv. It is interesting to note the comparative infrequency of *abs te*, only six examples being given, all from Julius, Pomponius and Ulpian. *a* is regularly used before consonants except in the phrase *ab re*, and also once in Ulpian, *ab domesticis*, and once in Paulus, *ab nepote*. Before vowels and *h* *ab* is regularly used. Before consonantal *i a* is preferred, though not universal. For *absque* but one citation is given. Other ἀπαξ λεγόμενα are *abiudico, abominandus, abscise, absolutorius, absumptio* and *accensi*. The articles requiring special legal knowledge seem to have been prepared by Gradenwitz; the long article on *ab*, and the articles on *abhinc, absque*, by Schulze, while the greater number of words in this fascicule are signed K. (Kuebler). Everywhere, however, the same thoroughness and good judgment are manifest, for which philologists and jurists alike ought to be duly grateful.

M. WARREN.